

25 May 1966

ILLEGIB

Cloak-and-Dagger Professors

AMERICA'S Central Intelligence Agency has come in for some very scathing criticism and exposure. Several publications, including *Ramparts* magazine, the *New York Times* and *Newsweek*, have carried documented surveys revealing some of the seamy aspects of U.S. intelligence operations.

Why this attack on the powerful CIA? One of the reasons is its succession of reverses, in Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and other parts of the world. Another, suggested by the U.S. press, is the rivalry between America's intelligence outfits, of which there are several. And still another is the rivalry between the powerful monopoly groups for control of the CIA. This battle flared up with the appointment of the new CIA chief, William Raborn, a Texan.

But whatever the reasons for the present press campaign, the facts it has brought to light are worth considering. For one thing, the revelations concern CIA activities within the United States, though it is supposed to function only outside the United States. The CIA has ignored that and maintains branch offices in thirty cities. Their job is to recruit schoolteachers, businessmen, students, or just ordinary tourists. And through them the CIA contacts other institutions, newspapers, business firms, research institutes, universities.

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This little-known aspect of CIA activity was catapulted into the public vision with the appearance of the April issue of *Ramparts*.

Ramparts, founded in 1962 by Edward Keating and published in San Francisco in only 2,500 copies, was little known to the American reader. The CIA exposures raised its circulation to 50,000.

Last summer it published an article about the Vietnam lobby in Washington. In February, it had an article by Donald Duncan, Special Forces Master Sergeant, about American atrocities in South Vietnam. The article caused quite a stir. The 12 pages in the April issue exposing CIA contacts with Michigan University caused a full-dress sensation.

These are the facts, as given by *Ramparts*. From 1955 to 1959 Michigan University served as a "front" for the CIA. Its agents were put on the University staff, some, in fact, were made faculty members. They were supposed to be working on the Vietnam aid programme, actually they were engaged in espionage and subversion.

Most accounts of the Vietnam war start with 1954, when Ngo Dinh Diem returned to Saigon after 17 years in exile. With Washington's support he became Prime Minister in the Bao Dai government. But how

this political adventurer was taken up by Washington and why, remained more or less a mystery. *Ramparts* now tells the story.

And the story goes back to 1950, when the French were still desperately fighting to hold on to Vietnam. One evening a Michigan University scientist, Wesley Fishel, met Diem in a Tokyo teahouse. Diem had quarrelled with his French masters and was looking about for a powerful backer to help him return to Vietnam. The Americans were looking about for a pliant tool to further their own aims in Southeast Asia. And Diem, if anything, was pliant. A rabid anti-Communist and a rabid hater of the French, an exile, he was just the thing the CIA needed for its "man in Vietnam." Diem was invited to the United States.

Officially, he was the guest of Michigan University in Ann Arbor. Writes *Ramparts*: "On the Michigan State campus, Diem found kinship and support among both faculty and administration—a relationship which later developed into the university's extensive aid project to Diem's government, where a team of some 20 professors did everything from drafting his budgets to training his secret police."

And it was this team of Michigan University professors, led by Fishel, that brought Diem to the notice of Washington. They put him into contact with Cardinal Spellman and

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other members of the Catholic hierarchy, introduced him to friendly Senators and, more important still, to Colonel Lansdale, the CIA's top anti-liberation expert. To quote *Ramparts* again: "Lansdale convinced CIA Director Allen Dulles of Diem's worth. Dulles talked to his brother, the Secretary of State. And John Foster Dulles brought the word to Eisenhower."

Shortly before the Geneva agreements, Lansdale, then operating from Saigon in the guise of scientist, had Diem appointed Prime Minister under Bao Dai.

That aspect of Lansdale's activity is well known—he was the prototype of Aldin Pyle, Graham Greene's "Quiet American." David Wise and Thomas Ross, in their "Invisible Government," say Greene used Lansdale's machinations in Saigon as the outline of his book.

In the years that followed, this team of Michigan professors acted as the invisible government of South Vietnam, the directing power behind the puppet regime. But they were also active in Washington where, step by step, they involved the United States in this hopeless aggression.

Little surprise, then, that the *Ramparts* revelations caused such a rumpus in Washington. They had a chain reaction: it was soon learned that Michigan was not the only university to serve as a CIA front.

Another was the famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where a Centre for International Studies was set up in 1950. But only much later, in 1964, it was learned (from the Wise and Ross book) that this centre is, virtually, a branch of

the CIA. Its first director was Walt Rostow, who has had a hand in intelligence work. In 1952 he was succeeded by Max Millikan, who before that was for several years assistant CIA director. Also this: the CIA contributed \$300,000 for the founding of the centre, which supplies it with "studies" of the Soviet Union and "Communist activity."

In December 1963 the Bulgarian government announced that Cyril Black, head of the Slavic Studies Department at Princeton University, had acted as contact man between the CIA and former Bulgarian diplomat Ivan-Assen Georgiev, who admitted working for U.S. intelligence.

Still another American university with CIA connections is Stanford, the home of the Hoover Institute. It receives generous financial assistance from CIA headquarters for its research on the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and developing African countries. The Hoover Institute serves other Washington agencies besides the CIA. Every year it puts out anti-Communist surveys, films for the State, Justice and Defence Departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Congressional Committees.

The University of Indiana has a Russian and East-European Institute working in close co-operation with the CIA. Ostensibly, its research is confined to the geography, history, culture, political and economic systems of the Soviet Union and other East-European countries, but its main job is to train State Department and intelligence experts.

Another university with intelligence functions is the American

University in Washington. This was revealed recently when the Camelot and Simpatico programmes were exposed in Latin America as covers for espionage activity. Senator Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stated that the University's Special Operations Research Office had received a government subsidy of \$2,700,000, and since January 1965, thirty of its research staff, led by Professor Rex D. Hopper, have been conducting systematic intelligence work in many countries.

The *Ramparts* exposures about how some of America's leading universities are working for the CIA, add a new element to Washington's world-wide cloak-and-dagger activities.

The "Free World"



"If you're running away, son, remember—don't take any lousy non-union jobs!"

TGWU Record (London)

MAY 25 1966